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HARDY PLANTS



FAIRFAX FARMS NURSERY

CLARK, STABLER, & CO., INC.

FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

DECIDUOUS TREES

No house has the appearance of a real home unless it has shade about it and the impression of homeliness is greatly increased if the trees are so arranged as to make a frame for the house as seen by those passing on the public road. To secure these results tall deciduous trees supplemented by smaller ones are usually most desirable, as sunlight is needed in the home in winter as well as shade for it in summer.

Trees suited for this purpose are described in the following lists arranged somewhat in the order of desirability under the different heights.



Tulip Tree.

TREES FIFTY FEET HIGH AND MORE.

TULIP TREE—(*Liricdendron tulipifera*)—An oval topped tree that attains a height of 90 feet, and under forest conditions some times almost 200 feet. Its leaves are lobed at the base with the appearance of the upper half having been cut away in such a manner as to leave a notched upper edge. It bears large greenish yellow upright tulip-shaped flowers in early summer. It is an exceptionally handsome lawn or roadside tree and is well adapted to streets under suburban conditions. It should be moved in early spring and with great care as the roots are soft and fleshy, and like the magnolias, are easily injured. If the top should die but the root survive a new top can be quickly grown.

WHITE OAK—(*Quercus alba*)—Undoubtedly the finest American shade tree of largest size with a broad, round head, attaining a height of 100 feet and an even greater spread. Although it is slower growing than many other trees, it is of sufficiently rapid growth to be more often planted on home grounds than it is. Its handsome medium size gray-green foliage and sturdy habit of growth make it a worthy object of attention wherever it is. In Washington it is doing well as street tree. It should be severely pruned when transplanted.

RED OAK—(*Quercus rubra*)—A broad, round-topped tree growing 80 feet and more high with large dark glossy green sharply lobed leaves that turn a bright crimson in late fall. Like most of the oaks, it is late coming into leaf in the spring. It stands at the head of the list of trees for street and roadside planting and is only excelled by the white oak for lawn planting. It is a rapid growing tree under reasonably good conditions and thrives in the neighborhood of salt water spray.

AMERICAN ELM—(*Ulmus americana*)—A vase-shaped tree 80 feet high and more with the trunk and lower limbs often well covered with foliage on short twigs. Leaves small, rather rough, coming early in the spring and dropping early in the fall after turning a dull yellow. Useful for lawns, street and roadside planting.

AMERICAN BEECH—(*Fagus grandifolia*)—Is a broadly oval-topped tree that grows 80 feet or more high, with light-gray, smooth bark that is a great temptation to a sharp-edged knife and that never entirely recovers from injuries inflicted upon it but always carries the scar of any injuries. The leaves are small and dark green. It is an especially handsome specimen tree and does well on dry soil as well as in other situations.

SUGAR MAPLE. ROCK MAPLE—(*Acer saccharum*)—An oval headed tree that ultimately may attain a height of 120 feet with gray bark and medium sized bright-green leaves that turn bright-yellow and scarlet in mid-autumn. It does especially well on gravelly soils, although succeeding on almost any soil. It is useful alike on the lawn and for roadside and street planting.

RED MAPLE. SCARLET MAPLE. SWAMP MAPLE—(*Acer rubrum*)—An oval-headed tree that when crowded in forest conditions at times reaches a height of 120 feet. In early spring the small but abundant scarlet flowers are very showy, followed by the red of the unfolding leaves. Last year's twigs also being red adds to the coloring. The leaves are small for a maple, but bright-green, turning early to shades of yellow-orange and scarlet. It is a most desirable lawn or roadside tree.

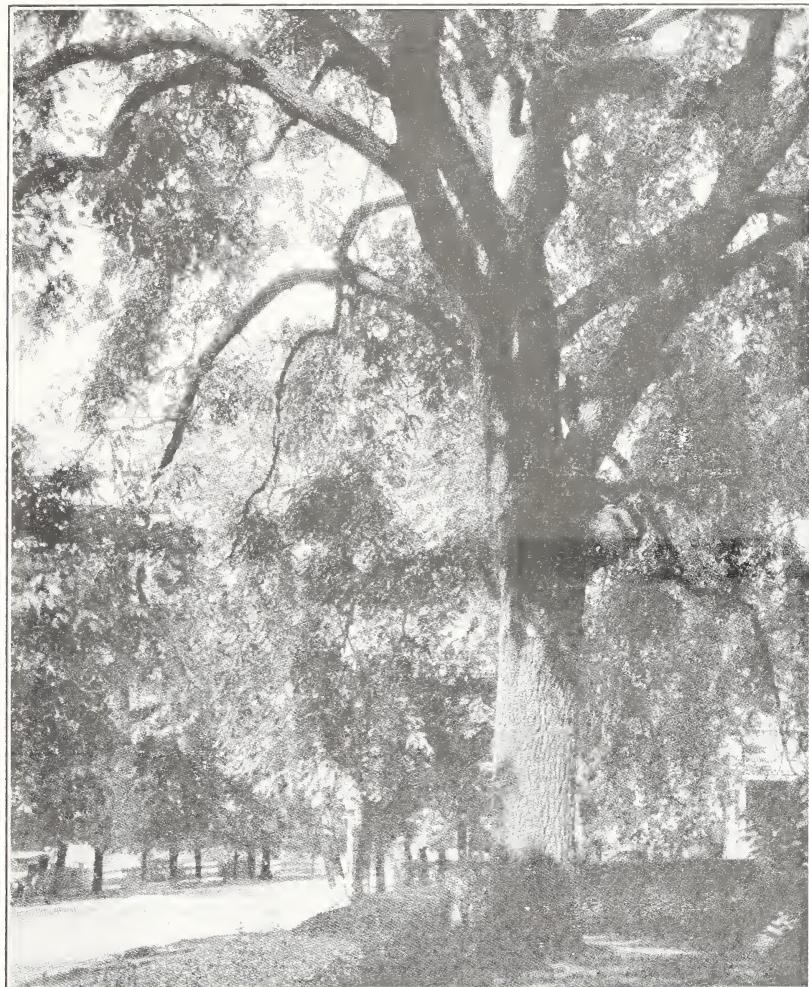
SYCAMORE. BUTTONWOOD. AMERICAN PLANE TREE—(*Platanus occidentalis*)—An open round-headed tree attaining a height of 100 feet and often much more. Its leaves are large and yellowish-green, the bark is light-brown and sheds in large flakes leaving the almost white under bark exposed which is especially striking in winter. Its young foliage is often hurt in early spring by a blight that some times destroys the first crop of leaves. It is useful as a specimen where there is plenty of room and also for street and roadside planting. It will stand severe pruning. A moist soil is best, although it thrives in a great variety of situations.

LONDON PLANE—(*Platanus acerifolia*)—This is often called Oriental plane. It makes a large, round-topped tree not quite as large and open as the sycamore, less rugged in appearance though more symmetrical. It is not attacked by the fungus that destroys the early leaves of the sycamore. It is useful as a lawn tree or for street or roadside planting.

SWEET GUM—(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)—An oval headed tree that grows to a height of 60 feet with dark, lustrous, star-shaped leaves that turn a most brilliant crimson in the fall, making it one of the most showy of our trees. Its winter appearance is made interesting by its corky bark and by its round seed pods that hold on well toward spring. It is desirable as a specimen tree and in groups of others. It is well adapted to light lands as well as heavier soils. It should be transplanted in early spring and be severely pruned at that time.

STABLER BLACK WALNUT—(*Juglans nigra* variety)—A grafted variety, of vigorous growth, attaining a height of sixty, and a spread of eighty feet. The foliage is light-green, thicker than that of most walnut trees, coming late in spring, but holding until frost. The long, slender leaf stems allow each leaf to droop, and to wave, plumelike, in the air. Nuts are borne at an early age, and are thin shelled, it being possible to crack out many of the kernels in halves. Requires rich soil and a sunny situation, as in a garden or on a roadside.

One peculiarity of the Black Walnut is that its roots do not prevent the growth near it of lawn grass, hedges, garden or field crops. This is true of very few other trees.



Courtesy of American Walnut Manufacturers' Association.

Black Walnut

BASSWOOD. AMERICAN LINDEN—(*Tilia americana*)—A large, oval-headed tree, rather pyramidal when young, attaining a height of 80 feet and more with large, almost round, leaves, dark-green above and almost white beneath, and small clusters of small very sweet-scented white flowers in late spring. It is useful as a specimen tree and for street and roadside planting.

HORSE CHESTNUT—(*Aesculus hippocastanum*)—An oval-headed tree that will at times reach a height of over 70 feet with large compound leaves that are somewhat subject to a blight in mid-summer that disfigures the tree for the balance of the season. Its most distinguishing character is the mass of large, upright trusses of white flowers that are born in abundance in late spring making a most wonderful display. It is useful as a lawn tree.

WILLOW OAK—(*Quercus phellos*)—Another good native oak for Washington, forming a round head, 60 or more feet tall, the branches being more finely divided than many of the oaks which, with its more symmetrical form, gives it a closer, smoother appearance than most of the oaks. The leaves are small being like narrow willow leaves in outline. It is a handsome lawn, avenue and street tree.

MOSSYCUP OAK, BURR OAK—(*Quercus macrocarpa*)—A broadly spreading tree of sturdy habit that assumes a fan-shape until mature and that grows 80 feet and more high with dark-green, medium size leaves. A good tree as a lawn specimen and for mass plantings.

PIN OAK—(*Quercus palustris*)—A large tree, oval when mature, conical when young, reaching a height of 80 feet under reasonable conditions. The foliage is medium size finely divided dark, glossy-green, turning brilliant scarlet in late fall and many of the leaves holding on the tree through the winter. It thrives on heavy cold clay lands as well as on warmer, drier soils. Its limbs have a tendency to droop with age so that it is necessary to be continually removing the lower ones. It is useful as a specimen as well as for street and roadside planting and in clumps or groves. Like all oaks, it should be severely pruned at transplanting.

NORWAY MAPLE—(*Acer platanoides*)—A round-headed, dense topped tree that some times attains a height of 100 feet. Its leaves are rather large and dark-green, turning a pale yellow in late fall. In early spring the trees become a mass of yellow, due to the numerous yellowish-green though tiny flowers. It is most useful as a lawn tree, grown without a visible trunk, the lower limbs resting on the ground in the same manner in which the beech is most effectively grown. The denseness of its shade makes it almost impossible to grow grass beneath it when trimmed to a trunk. On account of its healthy, handsome foliage, as well as its ability to thrive under city conditions, it is frequently used as a street tree but needs frequent and severe thinning of the interior of the tree to be really satisfactory for this purpose.

SOLOMON'S WILLOW—(*Salix salamoni*)—A half-weeping horticultural variety of willow that is recommended for temporary planting where a shade tree is needed within five years. The willows as a class are short-lived as compared with the elms, oaks, etc., and this should be borne in mind when planting them. Many trees of this variety with us have grown over ten feet in one year, and in good soil they will attain a height of twenty-five feet in four years. In appearance they are among the best while young, shooting their plumy branches upward and outward, drooping sprays of silvery green leaves from their tips. The foliage comes very early in spring, and hangs on until late fall.

LOMBARDY POLAR—(*Populus nigra italicica*)—A narrowly columnar tree reaching a height of 60 feet with bright, shiny, green leaves that flutter freely in the wind. It is useful for giving emphasis to a flat or monotonous landscape, for making screens and for planting on very narrow roads or streets. It is rather short lived, though rapid growing.

TREES LESS THAN FORTY FEET HIGH.

RED BUD, AMERICAN RED BUD—(*Cercis canadensis*)—A rather spreading open tree that sometimes reaches a height of forty feet, though it is more useful where a tree 25 feet high is needed. Its small purplish buds that make rosy pink flowers thickly clothe the dark-brown branches before the leaves appear, and make conspicuous points in the landscape. The leaves are heart shaped and a bright, shiny green. It is useful for specimen planting and in masses of tall shrubs and small trees or on the borders of plantings of larger trees.

JAPANESE TREE LILAC—(*Syringa japonica*)—A pyramidal tree growing 30 feet high and bearing large clusters of white flowers in early summer long after the other lilacs are gone and often again in August while an occasional specimen has its principal flowering in August. The foliage is much like that of the common lilac.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH, GRAY BIRCH—(*Betula populifolia*)—A small short lived tree some times growing 20 feet tall. When a tree dies the stump usually sends up several sprouts that in turn form trees. These clumps of trees are characteristic and are more attractive than the single specimen. The mature bark is gray, almost white, and is very conspicuous among other plants. The foliage is rather small, thin, shaped much like the Carolina poplar, of a bright green. It is useful with other plants for its contrasting bark and attractive foliage.

CONE BEARING EVERGREENS

A house without a good lawn, shade trees and plantings about the foundations does not have the attractiveness that suggests "Home" and happiness. In order to most fully give this impression throughout the year evergreens are desirable for at least part of the plants to produce these effects. In order to help in making intelligent selections these descriptions are offered. For convenience of reference these are arranged according to the usual height in this section of the country.

Evergreens can be moved with least risk in April and May and in August and September. They may be moved at any time of the year if sufficient pains are taken to afford the necessary conditions but this is especially difficult from October to March.

FOR LOCATIONS REQUIRING TREES UNDER 10 FEET HIGH.

TRAILING JUNIPER—(*Juniperus chinensis var. procumbens*)—Attains a height of less than two feet and spreads so that it will entirely cover the ground. Foliage rather dark green with a bluish sheen. Useful as a border to steps or to broad garden beds in rock gardens and as a foreground to larger evergreens.

CANADIAN YEW—(*Taxus canadensis*)—A low spreading evergreen three feet or less in height that thrives in sun or shade and has long, spreading branches and good green foliage.

It makes an excellent ground cover and is useful as an edging for rhododendron beds to hold the leaf mulch from blowing away.

CANADIAN JUNIPER—(*Juniperus communis var. depressa*)—A native of New England that makes a spreading mass on the ground often attaining a height of four feet by the tips of the branches turning upward in tower-like points. Foliage bluish-green. Useful in foregrounds and for rock gardens.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja occidentalis globosa*)—The globe arborvitae grows four or five feet high, almost a globe with foliage like the common arborvitae of flattened frond-like branchlets and yellowish green leaves.

It is useful as a specimen and in foundation plantings.

COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja orientalis* var. *compacta*)—Grows to a height of five feet with a close oval form and the characteristic vertically arranged frond-like branchlets of the biota but with deep green foliage.

Useful as specimens and in the foreground of group plantings.

SAVIN JUNIPER—(*Juniperus sabina*)—Is irregular in outline usually not exceeding five feet in height, with dark green foliage. It is best used at the front of evergreen groups.

MUGHO PINE, SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE—(*Pinus montana* var. *mughus*)—This dwarf pine does not grow over six feet high and often only four feet, with a spread of even much more than this, having foliage clear to the ground. Its needles are short, of a dark shiny green, and grow close together on the branches.

It is useful for low specimens as it is usually symmetrical in growth and is also desirable in borders of plantations of taller trees as well as for foundation planting.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER—(*Juniperus chinensis* var. *pfitzeriana*)—A vase-shaped evergreen attaining a height of ten feet with as much spread. The foliage is bluish green and withstands the smoke of cities better than most evergreens.

It is useful in groups about foundations and where low plants are to be used in front of it.

FOR LOCATIONS REQUIRING TREES UNDER 20 FEET HIGH.

PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS, RETINOSPORA PISIFERA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera*)—Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet with an equal spread having slender, graceful branches and light green foliage.

It is useful for specimens, foundation plantings and groups.

PLUME-LIKE JAPANESE CYPRESS, GREEN JAPANESE CYPRESS, RETINOSPORA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*)—This desirable evergreen will attain a height of 20 feet but may be kept much smaller. It assumes a dome shape, with slender graceful branches and light green foliage.

It is useful for foundation and group plantings and as specimens.

THREAD-BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS, THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* var. *filifera*)—Usually attains a height of from 10 to 20 feet with a spread equal to its height, and light, feathery foliage of a good dark green.

It is a most desirable evergreen for foundation groups or as a single specimen.

GOLDEN PLUME RETINOSPORA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*) is a yellow foliaged cone-bearing evergreen that will attain large size with age but that is useful where a shrub up to 15 feet in height is desired. It responds well to pruning and is a useful plant when young to relieve the sombreness of evergreen base plantings or other evergreen groups. Like blue and other yellow foliaged plants it should only be used with a background of green.

BLUE JAPANESE CYPRESS, SILVER RETINOSPORA, RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA—(*Chamaecyparis pisifera* var. *squarrosa*)—This grows to a height of 10 to 20 feet and as much broad with soft, feathery, light blue-green or steel-gray foliage.

It is useful in base plantings and other groups and as specimens.

JAPANESE YEW—(*Taxus cuspidata*)—Is hardy, and grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet, although it is more often used where a smaller plant is desired, as it may be kept much lower. The foliage is dark green.

It is useful for foundation planting, as hedges and as specimens.

BIOTA, CHINESE ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja orientalis*)—This often attains a height of 25 feet, but is more commonly seen in sizes under fifteen feet. It is upright with the frond-like branchlets arranged vertically, both sides alike, there being no upper and lower surface to the bright green stems and leaves.

Useful as specimens and as foundation and other group plantings.

UPRIGHT JUNIPER—(*Juniperus communis* var. *suecica*)—Some times attains a height of 40 feet but is more likely to be 20 feet. It is columnar in outline and is useful in foundation and mass plantings.

FOR LOCATIONS REQUIRING TREES UNDER 40 FEET HIGH.

ENGLISH YEW—(*Taxus baccata*)—Under favorable conditions it may attain a height of 60 feet, but in Washington, D. C., is best counted on for situations requiring trees 15 to 30 feet high. It forms a short trunk or may be kept with the foliage extending to the ground. The needles are short and stiff, very dark green above and lighter underneath.

It may be used as a specimen, in group plantings and for hedges, but it is not hardy much north of Washington.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja occidentalis* var. *pyramidalis*)—This grows from 20 to 30 feet high in a narrow or columnar form with flattened frond-like branches and green leaves.

It is useful where an upright evergreen is needed, either as a specimen or in groups of other plants.

CHINESE JUNIPER—(*Juniperus chinensis*)—Is variable in height and habit occasionally reaching 60 feet and again forming low spreading masses. The seed bearing plants are more apt to be spreading and graceful while the pollen bearing ones are some times almost columnar.

Useful for groups, as a specimen, and in hedges.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—(*Thuja occidentalis*)—The arborvitae will eventually attain a height of 50 feet, but because of its slow growth above 20 feet it is more often used where plants of less than 30 feet are desired. It is columnar in outline and has yellow-green foliage, with flat frond-like branchlets, having distinct lower and upper sides.

It is useful as hedges, specimens, and in evergreen clumps both because of its form and its light color, and for columnar effects in foundation planting, especially with rather large buildings.

RED CEDAR—(*Juniperus virginiana*)—It has been known to attain a height of 100 feet but in landscape planting from 30 to 60 feet should be regarded as its range of usefulness. It is usually narrowly oval with a short trunk, and has bluish-green foliage, often becoming a dull bronze green toward spring. It is useful in clumps, as hedges, and for individual specimens, especially where formal effects are desired. Its planting is prohibited in Virginia in the neighborhood of apple orchards.

FOR LOCATIONS REQUIRING TREES OVER FORTY FEET HIGH.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—(*Picea pungens glauca*)—The Colorado blue spruce is an unusually blue form of the Colorado spruce. It attains a height of 80 feet and more, the symmetrical young trees with the lower limbs resting on the ground being a feature in landscape planting, while older trees are inclined to become irregular.

It is used as a specimen on lawns, even small ones, and on the borders of mass plantings. It should not be used without other evergreens as a background, but is useful in strictly formal designs.

HEMLOCK—(*Tsuga canadensis*)—The hemlock is a handsome native tree that in the wild attains a height of 70 feet and makes a handsome spreading ornamental with its graceful branches resting on the ground if given good

conditions. It likes a moist soil and is essentially a northern tree, but does well in Washington if the ground is not too dry. The foliage is small and dark green.

It is useful as specimens, in masses, for hedges, and while young is effective in foundation plantings, but if so used must soon be repressed by judicious pruning for a few years and then be removed before the other plants are injured by its crowding.

WHITE SPRUCE—(*Picea canadensis*)—Forms a rather symmetrical conical tree 60 feet high and more, with ascending branches, drooping branchlets and bluish-green needles. It is especially dense when young, but retains its lower branches to maturity. Though native in the northern part of the country, because of its ability to withstand heat and drouth reasonably well, it can be used to advantage in Washington.

It is useful in screen planting and for individual specimens.

DOUGLASS SPRUCE—(*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)—In its native habitat this often grows more than 100 feet high but is good for ornamental planting where a tree 60 feet high is needed. It is conical and symmetrical with regularly whorled branches remaining on in maturity. Under congenial conditions, as in a light soil, it is a rapid grower, often too rapid. Useful as a specimen and for screening, but as the soft, dark-green to bluish foliage is often hurt in exposed situations by high winds, it is not well adapted to wind breaks.

NORWAY SPRUCE—(*Picea abies*) is a hardy, easily-grown cone-bearing tree that ultimately attains a height of 80 feet, but is most useful for temporary plantings of the young trees, or in the larger sizes, for windbreaks. Older trees often lose their lower branches, which makes them look ragged. The younger trees, either cut or tubbed, are excellent for use as Christmas Trees.

WHITE PINE—(*Pinus strobus*)—The white pine is one of the handsomest of our native evergreens growing to a height of 100 feet or more under most favorable circumstances. Its horizontal branches in regular whorls make a regular round-topped tree. It loses its lower branches as it approaches maturity, thus exposing the trunk. The wood is brittle so that it is apt to be injured by ice storms which often break most of the branches from the east side of the tree. The needles are blue-green and long.

It is useful as a single specimen or in combination for mass plantings. Where foliage from the ground up is desired permanently, it is best to use other evergreens in combination with it.

AUSTRIAN PINE—(*Pinus nigra austriaca*)—Attains a height of over 80 feet with a broad massive top on a stout trunk. It is pyramidal when young, with short, stiff, dark-green needles.

It is adapted to use on the sea coast, inland and even in cities, either as a specimen or in masses with other evergreens.

ENGELMANN SPRUCE—(*Picea engelmanni*)—Attains a height of 150 feet when crowded together in its native home along the Pacific coast. In cultivation it makes, when young, a narrow, tight, cone-shaped tree with slender-spreading, close whorled branches from the ground up, clothed usually with steel blue foliage.

It is largely used for individual planting and in open groups, but because of its color, should be used in close proximity to a mass of less extremely colored evergreens.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Among all the plants that can be used for giving a house a homelike atmosphere none are so generally useful as the broadleaf evergreens. Holding their foliage during the winter they have the same advantages as the cone-bearing evergreens and in addition many of them bear showy flowers or bright colored berries. In addition the character of the foliage permits them to be even more readily used in combination with deciduous shrubs than the cone-

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

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bearing plants but all three may be used together. The latitude of Washington is particularly fortunate as both a large number of these broadleaf evergreens may be used as well as the cone-bearing.

Some of the broadleaf evergreens succeed only in an acid soil which in most cases must be especially prepared by incorporating a large quantity of leaf mould with the soil. This leaf mould should be made largely from decaying oak leaves or pine needles. An ordinary soil may be made acid by the application of aluminum sulphate at the rate of a half pound per square yard but this should be regarded as a supplement to the leaf mould. In addition these acid-loving plants should be mulched each fall with a heavy covering of oak leaves or of pine needles and the mulch should be permitted to remain permanently on the surface, at no time being worked into the soil.



A Mature Holly on the National Museum Grounds

HOLLY—(*Ilex opaca*) is one of the handsomest of our broadleaf evergreens that sometimes attains a height of 50 feet but because of its slow growth should usually be used where a tree 30 feet or less is needed. Its stiff prickly leaves and bright red berries are recognized as the emblem of Christmas; they hang on the trees most of the winter. It is useful as a specimen or in groups with cone-bearing evergreens or deciduous plants. In addition to some lawn specimens why not plant some on the back lot that can have the branches cut every two years for Christmas decorations.

In any lot of untested young holly trees, some will be of the berry-bearing sex (pistillate) but a larger number will never bear berries (staminate). If berries are desired, it is better to plant several trees upon the same grounds—even the staminate trees are pretty, and one must have both for cross-pollination.

COLLIER HOLLY—(*Ilex opaca var.*) is a large American holly that is growing in an exposed windy place near our nursery that for years has born

full crops of berries regularly even when other hollies have failed to bear.

We now have available a number of specimens of this holly budded on our common native holly. These young trees bore large scarlet berries the first year after grafting. For an effective all-the-year-round lawn ornament nothing could be better than one of these trees.

WAXLEAF PRIVET—(*Ligustrum lucidum*) called in "Standardized Plant Names" Glossy Privet, is an evergreen with large glossy leaves. It attains a height of 15 feet forming an oval top with graceful branches. It bears white flowers in June followed by large blue-black berries that hold well into the winter. It is useful in shrubbery groups as a specimen and for hedges.

TREE BOX—(*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*) is a handsome broadleaf evergreen with thick dark leaves that are much larger than the dwarfbox being $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long and more. It is of rather upright growth and eventually will form a large oval bush 20 feet high. It blends well with other types of plants and is useful in mixed plantings and especially as a specimen where a large evergreen shrub is needed. It responds well to pruning, being easily shaped to any reasonable form. It is one of our most desirable shrubs.

DWARF BOX—(*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*) is a handsome broadleaf evergreen with small thick foliage. It is the plant that is popularly associated with the hedges in old fashioned gardens. It makes a beautiful small shrub of symmetrical outline with foliage that blends well with almost all other kinds of plants. With great age it will attain a height of 7 feet but ordinarily should not be counted on for a greater height than 3 or 4 feet. It is especially desirable as a formal specimen but is also useful on the edge of evergreen or deciduous clumps.

GLOSSY ABELIA—(*Abelia grandiflora*)—Is classed as a broadleaf evergreen but in Washington holds its glossy leaves barely half the winter. It attains a height of 6 feet with gracefully arching branches. Its fragrant pale blush arbutus-like blossoms are borne in abundance from the first of July until frost. A most useful shrub for foundation planting and on the borders of shrubbery as its branches bend to the ground. The ends of the shoots often kill back slightly.

COMMON YUCCA—(*Yucca filamentosa*) is an herbaceous perennial that holds its stiff, narrow leaves throughout the year and may be used where evergreen plants are desired. The leaves are long and narrow tipped with a sharp point and attain a height of two feet, the plant as whole taking a mounded form. The leaves are a pale green. Large clusters of cream colored flowers are born on stems 4 feet high in June when they attract much attention.

PLANTS REQUIRING ACID SOIL

MOUNTAIN LAUREL—(*Kalmia latifolia*) is one of our handsomest broad-leaved evergreens that can be used where a shrub 4 or 5 feet high is desired. It bears beautiful pink fluted cups in large clusters and has large dark green leaves. It flowers best in sunshine but the foliage is most attractive when grown in shade.

ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON—(*Rhododendron maximum*) is a broadleaf evergreen that in the wild sometimes attains a height of 30 feet, but for ordinary purposes should be considered as a shrub of 10 feet or less as it is of slow growth.

Its leaves are large, thick, of a dark, glossy green. In late June or early July large clusters of white or blush flowers are borne in profusion every other year.

The planting should have an annual mulch of oak leaves or pine needles, that should be permitted to remain permanently on the soil.

The foliage is helped by some shade especially winter shade as under the branches of deciduous trees, but the most flowers are obtained in strong light. They are adapted to mass planting being especially to use under trees or against the north side of buildings.



Rhododendron maximum

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

To have an attractive home is the hope and aim of every normal person. Next to the appearance of being in good repair nothing adds to the charm of home surroundings like beautiful trees and shrubs. Bright flowers in season and good foliage throughout the summer are important points in giving the desired results. To have the best appearance the plants must be of the size best suited to the location where it is proposed to put them, for no planting is really satisfactory unless it serves a definite purpose on the grounds. This purpose may be to soften the angle at the corner of the house and give the house the appearance of belonging where it is placed, or it may be to mark the entrance to the lawn or to hide an ugly outlook. The plant, in addition to its other qualities, should be selected to fill the need. The following list of shrubs includes those suitable for all uses, whether the grounds be small or large. To facilitate selections for any purpose they are arranged according to height.

SHRUBS ATTAINING A HEIGHT OF THREE FEET OR LESS.

DWARF PINK SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA—(*Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer*)—This grows to a height of 18 inches or a little more, in broad clumps. The foliage is dark green, slightly shiny, an occasional leaf having a clear yellow splotch. The flowers are very small in showy, pink, flat-topped clusters two or three inches across in early summer after the spring flowers are gone with occasional blooms later. Stems a rich brown. Suitable for use alone or in front of taller plants.

SHRUBS ATTAINING A HEIGHT OF ABOUT SIX FEET.

CORALBERRY—(*Symporicarpos orbiculatus*)—Makes clumps three to four feet high and as broad by arching branches that take root at the tips. The

stems are brown, the leaves small, dull green, late in falling, and the pinkish flowers in early summer are rather inconspicuous, but the small, purplish-red berries are born in abundance along and at the tips of the branches and hold well into spring. The berries are duller than many others, but none are more persistent. It thrives in dry locations as well as on better soil and is useful for banks and on the edge of shrubbery clumps.

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY—(*Berberis thunbergii*)—Grows four to five feet tall, some times taller, with an equal spread of the graceful arching branches covered with small, dark leaves, dark-green when mature, often bronze when very young and pea green later, the young growths contrasting beautifully with the darker green of the more mature foliage. The flowers are very small, yellow, but are borne in abundance and are followed by brilliant scarlet berries, many of which hold all winter and form a beautiful contrast to the rich brown stems. It is sufficiently thorny to command respect without being dangerously obtrusive. It is useful in shrubbery or as specimens or hedges.

KERRIA, CORCHORUS, JAPANESE ROSE—(*Kerria japonica*)—Grows four to six feet high or a little more, and as much broad, with showy light-green stems that are especially conspicuous in the winter landscape. Its flowers are a deep clear yellow, one to two inches in diameter, and very handsome against the rather rough clear green smallish leaves. They are borne in abundance the last of May and less freely throughout the summer. Its foliage turns a brilliant yellow before dropping. It is useful in shrubbery groups because of the color of the flowers, the continuity of its bloom.ng and the color of its stems.

DOUBLE KERRIA, GLOBE-FLOWER—(*Kerria japonica*)—Grows six feet and more high and almost as broad with showy light-green stems, rough medium size, light-green foliage and double yellow flowers about two inches in diameter, borne abundantly the last of May and more sparingly the balance of the season. Most too delicate in appearance for an ideal specimen shrub but excellent in combination with other more rugged appearing ones.

BUTTONBUSH—(*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)—Usually grows about five feet tall, although it some times reaches twelve feet. In the smaller sizes it forms a compact bush, nearly as broad as high, with large dark glossy handsome leaves and in summer bears small white or yellowish flowers in balls about one inch in diameter at the ends of branches, three or more to a branch. It is useful in shrubbery beds on ordinary garden soil or on sandy moist soil.

ROSE PANICLE DEUTZIA—(*Deutzia gracilis rosea*) is a dwarf deutzia attaining a height of 4 feet or a little more with double pink flowers in late spring. Its foliage is dull green but is excellent on the edge of shrubbery masses or where a good-foliaged low shrub is needed.

ROSE-ACACIA—(*Robinia hispida*) is a hardy shrub attaining a height of 4 feet with locust-like leaves and showy pink flowers, pea-shaped and in clusters. It blooms in May. The stems are thickly set with coarse reddish hairs that give a characteristic color to the branches. It is useful for bordering shrubbery masses or where a low spreading shrub is needed.

SNOWBERRY—(*Symphoricarpos albus laevigatus*)—Is a broadly spreading shrub by upright curving branches that often attains a height of six feet with rather small dull green leaves and rather inconspicuous flowers followed in late summer and fall by conspicuous white berries that are attractive for several weeks. Useful for edges of shrubbery masses.

RUGOSA ROSE—(*Rosa rugosa*)—Is upright in growth to a height of six feet with brown stems densely beset with prickles and forming thickets by spreading from the roots. The foliage is dark green and very rough, while the flowers are single, rose colored, three inches across, borne singly in abundance in late spring, but more sparingly though constantly throughout the balance of

the season. The flowers are followed by large showy scarlet hips that are decorative most of the winter. It is useful in mass plantings and as a loose though effective hedge.

There is a white variety that is equally as desirable.

THUNBERG'S SPIREA. EARLY FLOWERING SPIREA—(Spiraea thunbergii)—This is one of the earliest of our spring shrubs to flower, sometimes opening its tiny star-like flowers in February before our winter is over. It makes a compact bush five feet high with slender arching branches and narrow, light-green foliage that gives it an airy appearance which contrasts nicely with the broader, heavier, darker leaves of most of our commoner shrubs. The small white flowers massed along the arching branches almost before the leaves, are most pleasing. The stems are brown. The branches often kill back slightly on the tips. It is useful as a specimen or in shrubbery masses. In the latter it can even be used as a facing shrub as its drooping habit hides the stems well.

VAN HOUTTE'S SPIREA. VAN HOUTTE'S BRIDAL WREATH—(Spiraea van houttei)—This grows to a height of five or even six feet with gracefully arching branches. When covered with its round clusters of small pure white flowers it is a wonderful sight in May. The flower clusters are an inch or more across and in a well grown plant overlap one another the full length of the branches. The individual flowers are only a third of an inch in diameter. The leaves are a good healthy green while their shape suggests the maiden-hair fern. The stems are brown. Excellent as a specimen, on the border of plantations or with lower plants in front.



Van Houtte's Spiraea.

PINK WEIGELIA—(Diervilla florida)—Grows six feet high with large somewhat dull foliage but an abundance of pink and white funnel-shaped flowers an inch or more long in clusters of two or three making a very showy bush in May that is especially useful in shrubbery groupings.

WEIGELIA, EVA RATHKE—(Diervilla rosea var.) is a bright red flowered form of the common weigelia that is more dwarf in growth than the type, attaining a height of 3 or 4 feet. The leaves are rather large and of a dull green and the growth is somewhat open. It is useful in shrubbery masses.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER DEUTZIA—(*Deutzia scabra* variety)—An upright shrub growing about six feet high with very much the appearance of the *Philadelphus* or "Mock orange" of northern gardens, but the white flowers are very different, the smaller petals being almost erect instead of flattened, slightly blushed outside. Its flowers are larger than those of most varieties and come the last of May. It is well adapted for use with other shrubs.

SWEET PEPPERBUSH—(*Clethra alnifolia*)—Usually grows in rather upright bushes six feet high, although it will grow to a height of ten feet. It has medium size dark-green leaves and bears small white flowers in elongated clusters in mid-summer. It may be used as a specimen but is especially useful in shrubbery groups for its summer flowers.

JAPAN QUINCE—(*Chaenomeles japonica*)—In the north often called *Japonica*, grows to a height of six feet and old clumps even to eight under favorable conditions, the bushes if given room becoming almost as broad as high. The foliage is small but a dark shiny green, while the flowers come early before the leaves are well started. In the most common and most showy form they are scarlet and make the bush appear a mass of flame while others forms are various shades of red, pink, to almost pure white. It is useful in masses of shrubs as individuals in front of other plants.

BUTTERFLY BUSH—(*Buddleia davidi*)—Grows six feet or more high, upright with arching branches, rather large leaves and long clusters of small lilac flowers in late summer. Useful for late color in shrubbery groups.

WILD HYDRANGEA—(*Hydrangea arborescens*)—Attains some times a height of ten feet but more frequently found five or six feet high, with a spread almost as great. The foliage is a dull green, while the flowers are small, gathered in large flat-topped white clusters in early summer. Its showy white flowers desirably extend the flowering period of shrubbery groups.

PERSIAN LILAC—(*Syringa persica*)—Is small, growing only from five to eight feet tall, with slender arching branches, small leaves and pale lilac to whitish flowers in rather small loose panicles in late spring. A light airy small shrub for foregrounds.

SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA—(*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*) is a double form of our common native hydrangea that attains a height of 5 feet and bears large globular panicles of ray flowers in profusion in mid-summer. The foliage is rather large, roundish and a good green while the stems are a bright brown. It is useful in shrubbery borders and as a specimen although the branches do not always droop enough to satisfactorily cover the stems when used as a specimen.

MATRIMONY-VINE—(*Lycium chinense*)—Is a vine-like shrub that in good soil will make a mass of foliage six feet high with its arching branches that often grow twelve feet long that have gray bark. Its leaves are small and a dull green; while the flowers are pinkish but inconspicuous, though followed by showy scarlet berries in early summer and by another crop in early fall. It is useful on the borders of shrubbery groups because its drooping branches make a good connection with the turf, but it is especially good on banks, particularly where wash occurs, for any branch that is covered with a little earth will take root and form a new plant.

LILAC-MARIE LE GRAYE—(*Syringa vulgaris* var.) is a rather dwarf, free flowering, sweet scented, single white lilac that is well worth growing in any collection. Its foliage is healthy and the compact bush adapts it to use as a specimen as well as in shrubbery borders. It grows about 4 or 5 feet tall.

LILAC-MADAME LEMOINE—(*Syringa vulgaris* var.) is a double flowered white lilac with large clusters. It is an excellent variety.

FLOWERING ALMOND—(*Prunus glandulosa* fl. pl.)—Also called double pink flowering almond is a deciduous shrub that attains a height of 5 or 6 feet with qualities of small double beautiful pink flowers about May 1 the whole

bush being covered with them. The foliage is peach-like and not sufficient to make a very attractive plant during the rest of the season. If it can be mixed with other good foliaged plants its a splendid showing at its season of flowering, will often compensate for its other deficiency.

MORROW'S BUSH HONEYSUCKLE—(*Lonicera morrowii*)—Attains a height of six feet with equal breadth. The branches are grayish, often horizontal, much divided, bearing small, dark-green leaves. Inconspicuous flowers in spring followed by showy scarlet berries in abundance early in July, which the birds soon eat. Useful in shrubbery masses for its handsome appearance.

DROOPING GOLDEN BELL—(*Forsythia suspensa*)—Grows six feet or more high with arching branches, the tips of which trail upon the ground and often take root, thus giving the plant as great a spread as height, with medium size shiny green foliage, while the flowers are bright yellow, opening very early in the spring, often in winter as the result of warm days in January or February. This tendency to forwardness often results in the killing of the flower buds. The stems are golden brown and the shrub is excellent for banks and on the borders of shrubbery groups where the drooping branches connect interestingly with the turf.

SHRUBS ORDINARILY FROM SIX TO TEN FEET HIGH.

ARROWWOOD—(*Viburnum dentatum*)—Ordinarily reaches a height of six or eight feet, although it some times reaches fifteen feet, forming a bushy shrub that in May bears small white flowers in flat-topped clusters two to three inches across, followed by bluish-black berries in the fall. A handsome shrub both in leaf and flower, and useful as a specimen and grouped with other plants.

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL—(*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*)—This is an unright form of the drooping golden bell that grows somewhat taller and possibly has somewhat larger yellow flowers that come in very early spring, often too early to escape freezing. Useful in shrubbery masses where an upright shrub with golden brown bark is wanted instead of green or drooping stems.

TATARIAN DOGWOOD OR SIBERIAN RED OSIER—(*Cornus alba*)—Usually grows six to eight feet tall, although it some times gets larger with a spread of six feet or more. It has good sized dark-green leaves and small white flowers in June in flat-topped clusters two inches across, followed by white or almost white berries in late summer, but its most distinguishing character is the bright blood-red branches that are especially brilliant toward spring when high color is most appreciated. It is useful wherever winter brightness is desired and its effectiveness is heightened by a dark background as evergreens, dark foundations or masses of dark twiggled shrubs.

SWEET-SCENTED PHILADELPHUS OR SWEET MOCKORANGE—(*Philadelphus coronarius*)—Is one of the common dooryard shrubs and is deservedly popular because of the abundance of its handsome fragrant white flowers in late spring. It grows upright even to ten feet high with dark brown bark that shreds off in winter leaving a lighter brown beneath. The flowers are flat usually with four petals, the whole being about an inch and a half in diameter, in small clusters. It is useful in group planting but needs low shrubs in front of it as the foliage is apt to be sparse near the ground.

IBOTA PRIVET—(*Ligustrum ibota*)—Grows to a height of ten feet and almost as broad with spreading and curving branches of grayish bark small leaves and small white flowers in nodding clusters. Good as a specimen and in clumps with other plants.

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES OVER TWELVE FEET TALL.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD—(*Cornus florida*)—A small tree attaining a height of ten to fifteen feet with the branches arranged in horizontal layers with reddish branchlets, dark-green leaves, small greenish-white flowers in May,

in small clusters surrounded by four very showy white bracts that have the appearance of petals looking as if the flower were three or four inches across. The flowers are followed in the fall by showy scarlet fruits a half-inch long that hold most of the winter. A handsome tree for specimens or as an overshrub in borders or clumps.



Hardy garden hydrangea.

HARDY GARDEN HYDRANGEA—(*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*) —The popular late summer flowering shrub that makes a show when most shrubs are through. This is usually seen at heights under fifteen feet, although it may grow much taller. It can easily be kept as low as five feet by annual pruning. Its tendency is to grow to a single stem with a broad top, or if crowded to grow upright with large, bright green foliage. The flowers are born in large conical panicles in August, holding on until frost or after. When first open the flowers are white but later those near the base of the cone-shaped cluster turn pink. The size of the panicles depends on the fertility of the soil and the severity of the pruning. As they are born on the ends of the branches springing from wood of the previous season the number of possible flower clusters can be reduced by severe pruning. The more severe the pruning the fewer the branches, hence the fewer the possible number of panicles and the larger each may be. On an unpruned plant the panicles may be as short as three or four inches, while on a very severely pruned one they may be as long as twelve inches. The decorative effect of occasionally- and little-pruned bushes may be fully as great as of severely-pruned ones.

FRINGE TREE—(*Chionanthus virginica*)—Attains a height of thirty feet when crowded with other plants in a swamp, but under cultivation is most useful for heights of twelve or fifteen feet. If grown as a specimen in the open it sometimes makes a bush as broad as high. The leaves are large, light-green and the flowers in drooping white fringe-like clusters about the first of June. It is useful either as a specimen or in the middle of shrubbery clumps.

CRAPE MYRTLE—(*Lagerstroemia indica*)—Is a handsome shrub or small tree that is to southern gardens what lilacs and philadelphus are to northern gardens. It sometimes attains a height of thirty-five feet, but in Washington a height of ten or twelve feet would be about as great as might be expected with the occasional killing back that is likely to occur. Its habit is ascending so that it attains a spread of two-thirds its height. The bark is rich yellowish brown, the leaves a bright lively green, the young ones having something of a bronzy tinge. It begins flowering in mid-summer and continues until the approach of cold weather. The hardiest variety appears to be a purple, although white, pink and red varieties are also being grown about Washington. The roots will usually survive, although the tops are killed to the ground.



Crape Myrtle in the center with lilac on the left.

COMMON LILAC—(*Syringa vulgaris*)—Is one of the commonest and deservedly popular shrubs, growing fifteen feet and more tall with upright grayish branches, medium size dark-green leaves and in late spring small sweet-scented lilac, purplish, blue or white flowers in large panicles. It thrives on any good garden soil. The results are more satisfactory if there is plenty of fertility and moisture, although it is among the best of plants for dry regions.

UMBRELLA CATALPA often miscalled *Catalpa bungei*—(*Catalpa bignonioides nana*) is produced by grafting the dwarf form of the hardy catalpa on strong stems of the western catalpa thus producing round drooping heads of small catalpa leaves 5 to 7 feet from the ground. The bright green leaves in a severely symmetrical umbrella-like form adapt these plants to strictly formal plantings. They may often be used on small grounds effectively but they must be very carefully placed or the effect will not be pleasing.

GOAT WILLOW—(*Salix caprea*)—Is an upright growing small tree that sometimes attains a height of eighteen feet or more with deep brownish-red young shoots and leaves much broader and darker than most willows. The catkins in March are unusually large and showy. The whole tree is most ornamental at all seasons of the year and is worthy of being planted on any moderately good soil.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET—(*Ligustrum amurense*)—Grows upright to a height of fifteen feet and almost as much broad with grayish stems, small, dark leaves and dainty white flowers in short sweet-scented, upright clusters, followed by small, blackish berry-like fruits. Useful in the back of shrubbery plantations where a vigorous rather stiff plant with good foliage is needed, or also as specimens. Responds to pruning remarkably well upon occasion.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—(*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)—An upright growing shrub attaining a height of fifteen feet and a width almost as great, forming a broadly oval top with medium size dark green leaves that are almost evergreen and an abundance of small sweet-scented white flowers in small clusters that are followed by black berry-like fruits. It stands severe pruning and is adapted to sheared specimens for use in the back of shrubbery groups where a dark-green mass is desired.

HEDGE PLANTS

Barriers are often needed about the home, either to protect from thoughtless trespassing, to add to the appearance, or to seclude limited areas for special uses. Where year around screening is needed of course an evergreen of sufficient height should be used, but for marking boundaries either evergreens or deciduous plants will answer, although the evergreens are attractive for a longer season than the deciduous plants. Some locations may require a strongly defensive hedge, another slight defensive qualities, while a third location may not require any. Each proposed hedge should be selected with these requirements in mind.

Hedge plants are often planted in a double row with the plants alternating in the two rows but the better practice is probably to set a single row more closely together. In a double row each plant is forced to be one-sided and the tendency may be for the hedge to pull apart while with a single row both sides of the plant can develop and thus balance one another. A hedge with a pointed top is less likely to be broken by heavy snow falls than a flat topped one.

Hedge plants should be set near enough together that the branches interlace when set so that immediate effects will be obtained and injury to the plants by breaking through the hedge will be discouraged. The larger the plants used, the fewer will be required.

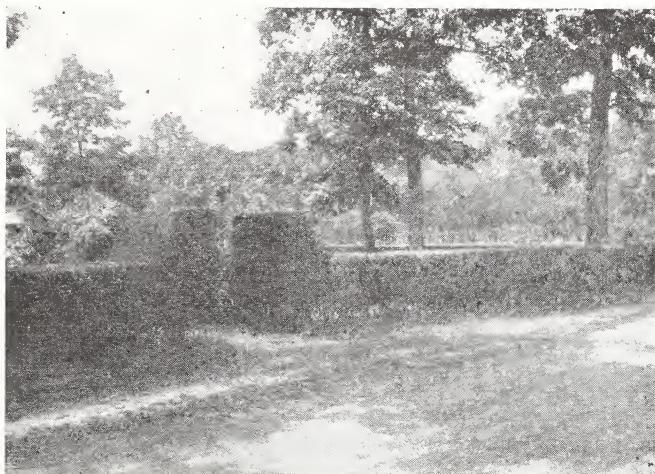
These hedge plants are discussed in somewhat the order of the height of hedge for which they are most commonly used beginning with the lower ones.



Dwarf box hedge used as edging in a garden with a tree box on the right.

DWARF BOX OR BOX BUSH—(*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*)—Undoubtedly the finest ornamental hedge plant for hedges less than three feet in height. Although it does not afford protection in the manner of Thunberg's Barberry, for example, it should nevertheless be used wherever the most ornamental hedge possible is desired. It is hardy at Washington, and will in a few years make a close, even hedge.

TREE BOX—(*Buxus sempervirens*)—Box is the aristocrat of hedge plants without exception. It was largely used in southern colonial gardens and is still worthy of the high esteem in which it was then held, and can be successfully grown in Washington and Philadelphia. It is an evergreen with small, very dark green leaves and when not pruned will attain a height of more than 20 feet. It stands pruning exceptionally well. For hedges of three feet or more in height this form should be used.



A hedge of California privet.



A Thunberg's barberry hedge as it grows without pruning.

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY—(*Berberis thunbergii*)—Probably the best hedge plant for this vicinity as it is naturally a compact grower. Its thorns are sufficiently emphatic to demand respect from dogs or poultry, while not so aggressive as to be a menace to legitimate traffic in its neighborhood. The foliage is small and dark green when mature—the immature foliage much lighter and the growing tips are often bronze, making beautiful contrasts. It bears relatively inconspicuous yellow flowers, followed by bright scarlet berries in abundance, many of which hold until spring. Without pruning it will form a hedge 3 or 4 feet high and as much through of graceful outline or it can be sheared as closely as box or privet and then will form a beautiful compact mass as nearly comparable to box as a deciduous plant can be.

It is a near relative of the barberries that harbor the wheat rust fungus but is apparently free from that trouble and its planting is advocated by those who are trying to eradicate that disease.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—(*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)—One of the most used hedge plants throughout this section of the country on account of its rapid growth attractive large dark green foliage that is almost evergreen and the amount of pruning it will stand without apparent injury. It will attain a height of more than 15 feet if permitted to grow without pruning but may be kept to a height of 6 inches by pruning every week or ten days, making a compact close hedge if pruned frequently enough. It is liable to be killed to the ground in exceptionally cold winters, but the roots usually survive.

REGEL'S PRIVET—(*Ligustrum regelianum*)—Is a dwarf form of the Ibota privet that makes a thick compact hedge of five feet or less in height that responds to pruning as well as the California privet but is truly deciduous. It is more likely to bear its delicate white flowers under hedge conditions than the California privet and these are followed by small black berries.

CHINESE PRIVET—(*Ligustrum sinense*) sometimes called Amoor River privet south is a half evergreen growing to a height of 6 or even 8 feet with slender spreading branches making a much more graceful shrub than California privet. It has white flowers in clusters and blue berries. It is adapted to border planting, specimens and hedging. If sheared several times in summer, a hedge of this plant holds its leaves all winter.

VAN HOUTTE'S SPIREA—(*Spiraea van houttei*)—An attractive deciduous shrub that makes a handsome hedge about 5 feet high with over-arching top and poorly covered or open base. The white flower clusters will completely cover it in late spring or early summer and the foliage is excellent but the plant is suited to mark a boundary rather than protect it. If its characteristic form should be destroyed by severe pruning much of the attractiveness of the plant would be destroyed.

ARBOR-VITAE—(*Thuya occidentalis*)—This native of the eastern United States makes an excellent ornamental hedge with its yellowish-green color given by the foliage and much flattened frond-like branchlets that together form spray-like masses with distinct upper and lower sides. It responds well to pruning and is suitable for hedges from 18 inches to 20 feet in height.



An Arborvitae Hedge.

RED CEDAR—(*Juniperus virginiana*)—A handsome, compact, useful, native evergreen that is outlawed in the apple growing sections of Virginia because it is easier to cut the trees than to remove the cedar apple that is one stage of the cedar rust fungus of the apple. It is bluish green with a tendency to become somewhat bronzy before spring, especially if not frequently pruned. It stands shearing admirably and with care a hedge can be developed with the foliage down to the ground, although if not trained it will form a short trunk that is usually objectionable in a hedge. It will attain a height of 40 feet and more under favorable conditions.

HARDY GARDEN HYDRANGEA—(*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*)—A deciduous shrub that can be used as a showy marker for boundaries rather than as a tight protective hedge as the growth can hardly be made thick and bushy at the bottom by the most severe pruning, but on account of the large showy panicles that are borne in abundance in late summer it may be used for a separating barrier where a close growth is not essential but where beauty is desirable. The foliage is rather large but attractive.

ROSE OF SHARON—(*Hibiscus syriacus*)—Also called althaea—is suited to screens or hedges 8 to 10 feet high. It has white, pink or purple varieties that flower in mid-summer and later, the flowers of some of which fade an inconspicuous color and drop off promptly while others fade magenta and many kinds remain hanging on the plant a long time. The plants have few branches near the base so the bottom of the hedge will be rather open unless planted to low growing plants. It will stand severe pruning.

HEMLOCK—(*Tsuga canadensis*)—A cone-bearing evergreen that stands shearing well and is adapted to the making of hedges 3 or more feet in height. It is irregular, but graceful growing with small dark green foliage. It does well in some shade and requires a soil retentive of moisture.

HOLLY—(*Ilex opaca*)—Is a native evergreen tree that is found near the coast from Long Island southward and makes a splendid defensive ornamental hedge as its stiff branches and tough, prickly leaves resent trespass most effectively. It is of slow growth but extremely showy. The pistillate plants bear small, scarlet berries in abundance, but a closely trimmed hedge is not likely to be so fruitful as a specimen plant.

WHITE PINE—(*Pinus strobus*)—One of the finest of our American plants and adapted to large hedges and screens. It stands pruning reasonably well, but on account of the character of its growth, it is not suitable for low hedges. Its foliage is long, bluish-green needles.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Hardy perennials are a great source of satisfaction in any garden as they give the maximum of showy flowers with the minimum of effort and many of them come at times when it is difficult to secure satisfactory bloom in any other way.

BABYSBREATH—(*Gypsophila paniculata*) is a herbaceous perennial that attains a height of 18 inches and bears tiny white flowers all through the summer. The combination of its delicate foliage and small flowers make it especially valuable to combine with heavier appearing perennials to lighten the effect and to use with cut flowers indoors. It is improved by liberal cutting.

CANTERBURY BELLS—(*Campanula medium*)—Grows three feet high with blue or white flowers. One of the easily-grown decorative flowers for the herbaceous border.

HYBRID CALIFORNIA COLUMBINE—(*Aquilegia formosa truncata*)—Grows one to two feet tall with short spurred orange and yellow flowers and attractive foliage. Suited to the perennial border, and the rock garden.

FOXGLOVE—(*Digitalis purpurea*)—Grows about three feet high with tall spikes of purple to white spotted flowers. Useful in the border and among small shrubs that are not planted too thickly. As a cut flower it is both attractive and lasting in water.

HARDY LARKSPUR BELLAMOSUM—(*Delphinium formosum var.*)—Grows to a height of three feet with rich, deep blue flowers in abundance. If the flowers are cut off promptly another crop will soon come. It begins flowering in June. Useful for cutting, in borders, and in the rock garden.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY—(*Convallaria majalis*)—Grows ten inches high with loose clusters of sweet-scented, small, white, bell-shaped flowers barely extending above the foliage in May. A great favorite that is useful in partially shaded situations in rich soil whether in the border, against the north side of a building or in the rock garden.

AMERICAN TURKSCAP LILY—(*Lilium superbum*)—Grows as much as six feet high or more and bears in July up to 20 or more large orange scarlet flowers, shaded with yellow and spotted with purple near the base. It is an especially showy garden plant for use in the back of the border or behind low shrubbery.

COMMON ROSEMALLOW—(*Hibiscus moscheutos*)—Grows five feet high with flowers shaped like large hollyhocks. The flowers are of several shades from white to rose borne in abundance on the several stemmed plants. They are useful in the border, especially on deep, rich soil.

COMMON PERIWINKLE, TRAILING MYRTLE—(*Vinca minor*)—Grows four inches high with very dark leaves and clear blue flowers hidden under them. Thrives in shade as well as sun. Useful as a ground cover.

PANSY—(*Viola tricolor*)—Under the name of Heart's Ease, and several other popular designations, this plant has long been grown in gardens, where no flower has been more generally favored by both rich and poor alike. The mixtures we furnish will give an abundance of large-sized, beautifully marked flowers of a wonderful diversity of color. Plant them in fall, or at any rate early enough in spring to enjoy them during the long season of cool spring weather, for it is then that they are at their finest. It is not best to plant them in too dry or sunny places. Fertile soil, mulching and watering are all beneficial.

PERENNIAL PEA—(*Lathyrus latifolius*)—Is a much-branched vine that grows eight to ten feet high and bears scentless pea-shaped white to rose flowers from spring to fall. It is useful for cutting and for covering fences and low trellises. It dies to the ground each year.

SWEET-WILLIAM—(*Dianthus barbatus*)—Is an herbaceous perennial that grows 15 to 20 inches high with nearly flat topped clusters of small flowers, white, scarlet, crimson or intermediate shades but more often combinations of more than one color. It flowers profusely in June. A very popular bedding and border plant, and in the climate of Washington it may usually be depended upon to produce a fine lot of flowers for Memorial Day use.

COMMON YUCCA, ADAM'S NEEDLE, ADAM'S NEEDLE AND THREAD—(*Yucca filamentosa*)—Has compact clusters of blue-green, prickle pointed, thread edged leaves 18 inches and more long, forming dense rosettes of foliage three feet and more in diameter. Flower stalks from four to six feet tall are thrown up in June and carry large clusters of bell-shaped white or cream colored flowers. It is useful in herbaceous borders with low shrubbery, in the rock garden and especially in dry situations.

PEONIES

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Is a mid-season, large, double white classed by the American Peony Society as one of the best ten varieties.

MONS JULES ELIE—A very large, double, early lilac-rose peony that is classed by the American Peony Society with the eleven best varieties.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA—Is the common red peony of old gardens and is a desirable early red sort, although not as large and perfect in form as some of the later flowering varieties of recent introduction.

VINES, TRAILERS, GROUND COVERS

Vines are especially helpful in giving a homelike feeling to the porch, are absolutely necessary to the finishing of that useful adjunct the pergola, may be used to advantage on an arbor or lattice, or to add a distinctive charm to bare walls and to fences.

Here are some of the useful ones:

PANICLED CLEMATIS, JAPANESE CLEMATIS—(*Clematis paniculata*)—Grows to a height of 15 or 20 feet, but needs to be cut back to within three feet of the ground each year. The foliage is small dark glossy green, very abundant. The flowers are white and sweet scented, coming in late August, completely covering the plant, followed by woolly, long-tailed seeds that continue the general effect for nearly another month. A splend'd vine to give a touch of bloom to porches or pergolas late in the season.

WILD MAN'S BEARD, VIRGIN'S BOWER—(*Clematis virginiana*)—Grows to a height of 15 feet, with rather light green leaves so arranged as to give a light airy appearance to the vine. It has white flowers late in July or early in August followed by feathery seeds that continue the white effect three weeks or more. It is useful on porches, fences or pergolas; not so vigorous or showy as the panicled clematis but very attractive.

WINTERCREEPER—(*Euonymus radicans*)—Clings to stone or brick walls to a height of 20 feet. When planted in the open lawn it makes a mound three feet high. It is an evergreen with small dark leaves, useful on walls and as a low lawn shrub, and for covering banks. There is also a variegated form of this (*Euonymus radicans variegata*) that has leaves bordered and marked with white, and sometimes touched with pink. All the varieties of *Euonymus* are of slow growth at first.

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER—(*Euonymus vegetus*)—Is an evergreen *euonymus* that will make a shrub five feet high or will climb a brick wall 20 or more feet high. For some unexplained reason it does not like to climb concrete. The leaves are broad, roundish, and shiny, and the vine is rather free in bearing scarlet berries that hang on in winter. Recommended for stone or brick walls, as a ground cover, or low shrub.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE—(*Lonicera japonica halliana*)—Attains a height of 15 feet. It is half-evergreen, and bears very sweet-scented white flowers, each one of which turns yellow after it is visited by a bee, butterfly, or humming bird. Very floriferous in June, less so later in the season. Useful for trellises, fences, and as a bank cover.

CHINESE WISTARIA, WISTARIA—(*Wistaria sinensis*)—A vigorous deciduous climber that will attain a height of 30 or 40 feet or more by twining. It has long clusters of purple flowers in abundance in early spring before the leaves come. When a support for climbing is not available, it will form handsome bushes five feet high and as much or more in diameter. It is useful for pergolas, arbors, fences, or as individual specimens; not recommended for wooden buildings.

WINTER JASMINE—(*Jasminum nudiflorum*)—Is a low-growing vine-like shrub with dark green leaves, greenish stems, and bright yellow flowers in winter or very early spring. It needs help in climbing, but if well trained will reach a height of eight feet. It is useful for low porches or trellises or as a low shrub in foregrounds.

CREEPING JUNIPER—(*Juniperus horizontalis*)—Is a low-spreading cone-bearing evergreen that attains a height of two feet. The foliage is inclined to be bluish green. It is useful as a border to shrubbery beds, for rock work, and as a bank cover.

BOSTON IVY, JAPANESE CREEPER—(*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)—This is a vigorous-growing, high-climbing deciduous vine that climbs by tendrils. Its foliage is a bright green, handsome and abundant, completely hiding in summer the wall to which the vine clings. In autumn it turns brilliant orange and scarlet, and carries bluish berries into winter. It clings with ease to brick, stone, wood, or concrete walls; we have seen some beautiful results from combining this with the English Ivy, which it helps to climb on concrete or wood.

ENGLISH IVY, CASTLE IVY—(*Hedera helix*)—Almost too well known to need description here. A Broad-leaved Evergreen, that is not reliably hardy for sunny situations, but indispensable for such places as the north sides of houses, etc. It clings well to brick or stone, but not so easily to concrete. Useful also for covering arbors, arches, gateposts, stumps, etc. Also sometimes used as a ground cover in shady situations.

